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No. 17,867.

號十二月正年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY, 20, 1919.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

SCENES AT OPENING.

London, Jan. 18.
Large crowds, including journalists and kinema-men and other photographers, assembled at an early hour before the Foreign Ministry, to see the arrival of the delegates for the opening of the great Conference. Mr. Jules Cambon was the first arrival; the rest followed in two and three. After entering the Foreign Ministry, they passed through the Salon du Congrès and the Salon des Ambassadeurs to the Salle de l'Horloge, where they took their appointed places, which were marked by little white gilt-edged cards.

PICTURESQUE BEGINNINGS.

President Wilson's arrival was saluted with drums and rifles. He smilingly posed for the camera men. The Indian and Hedjaz delegates with their brilliant turbans lent picturesque to the scene. President Poincaré was received with the same ceremonial as President Wilson. The delegates chatted in groups in the Salle de l'Horloge. Mr. Wilson conversing for a long time with M. Clemenceau. The Allied journalists who were admitted to the Conference were seated in the gallery communicating with the Salle de l'Horloge. M. Poincaré, who entered at 3.5 p.m., walked quickly to the presidential chair and in clear tones delivered the opening address, all standing meanwhile.

LLOYD GEORGE ENTERED LATE.

Mr. Lloyd George entered while M. Poincaré's speech was proceeding. Mr. Wilson sat half-turned to M. Poincaré, and gave occasional nods of approval. After M. Poincaré had concluded, the interpreter, Lieutenant Montoux, read the presidential speech in English. (There were now 72 delegates seated round the horseshoe table, M. Poincaré at the head, with the Mr. Wilson and the American delegates on his right, and Mr. Lloyd George and the British delegates on his left. The secretaries sat behind M. Poincaré, while at the other end of the room, the shorthand writers were accommodated. The assistant secretaries sat at tables at the sides of the room.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE HALL.

The apartment is a gorgeous one, overlooking the Quai and the river. It is lofty, with walls literally hidden under rococo gilt ornamentation and hung with scarlet curtains. Several huge crystal chandeliers depend from the ceiling of the room, which takes its name from a magnificent clock behind the President's chair. Half of the vast square apartment is cut off by a row of immense pillars, and this half was thronged with journalists.

THE OPENING SPEECH.

According to the day's programme, M. Poincaré welcomed the delegates to Paris. He saw in the delegates' decision to hold the Conference there the homage of all the nations towards the country which more than any other had endured the sufferings of war. After recounting the outrages which had led up to the war, he reviewed the successive entry of the Allies into the struggle, paying special tribute to Britain and her Dominions. "Faithfully supported by her dominions and colonies, Great Britain decided that she couldn't remain aloof from the struggle in which the fate of every country was involved. She, with her dominions and colonies, made prodigious efforts to prevent the war ending in the triumph of the spirit of conquest and the destruction of right."

CLEMENCEAU ELECTED PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

London, Jan. 19.
Mr. Wilson moved that M. Clemenceau be elected the permanent President. He said this meeting must be regarded as the supreme crowning of diplomatic history. Never before had so many nations been represented at a conference with a view to settling the problems of the world in so many degrees. They all admired M. Clemenceau's commonsense and had acquired a real affection for him. "We all desire the same thing."

M. Clemenceau here nodded approval.

LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKS.

Mr. Lloyd George supported the proposal, referring to M. Clemenceau as the greatest young man of France. He said he and M. Clemenceau had often disagreed when arguing with each other vigorously, "like any two Celts." Referring to the greatness of the hour, Mr. Lloyd George said the world was thirsting for peace. M. Clemenceau would not permit their time to be wasted, for he knew it was the greatest moment that got things done. Messrs. Wilson and Lloyd George both spoke in English.

Baron Schaino, speaking in French, also paid tribute to the merit of M. Clemenceau, who was then unanimously elected.

PENAL RESPONSIBILITY OF EX-KAISER.

London, Jan. 19.
After the nomination of M. Clemenceau as its Permanent President, the Conference adopted a proposal allotting one vice-President to each of the five great Powers.

After this, M. Clemenceau read the testimonies of friendship from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George and touched him deeply. Their ambition was a great one; they wished to avoid a repetition of the world catastrophe. All must remain united if the League of Nations was to be practicable.

As regards the orders of the day, M. Clemenceau said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the Penal responsibility of the ex-Kaiser. Their reports would be submitted to all the delegates. As regards the responsibility for the Enemy's crimes in wartime, and the proposed legislation for international Labour, all the Powers were invited to submit memoranda. Thereupon the question of the League of Nations would head the agenda for the next sitting.

RESERVATIONS: ANONYMOUS AND MYSTERIOUS DICTA.

London, Jan. 18.

Discussing the voting representation at the Conference, and particularly referring to the protest that the largest and most important Powers have only equal voting rights with the smallest and least considerable it is pointed out that it is necessary to remember the Conference's problems will not be settled by vote. The Conference is rather a Parliament of Cabinets than a parliament of men, and it will follow the cabinet procedure, whereby policy is not settled by counting heads. The chiefs give the lead and others follow. The Conference is and must be guided and controlled by the five great Powers, who are responsible before world history for its decisions. The great Powers are the custodians of vast existing interests. All have vital principles at stake. They are unwilling to trust to settlement by vote. It is inevitable, for example, that Great Britain, because she is represented at the Conference, should be compelled to abandon her historic attitude on the question of the freedom of the seas, because of a hostile majority vote. Similarly, France must be free regarding Alsace Lorraine and Italy regarding the Trentino. The underlying principle, therefore, is agreement among the five great Powers. Without it no settlement is possible. While the delegates of all the great Powers will attend all sittings, the delegates of the smaller Powers, also of the Dominions and of India, will attend only when invited. Hence, when the freedom of the seas, a question affecting all, is discussed, it is assumed that all nations, including the overseas part of the British Empire, will be present.

It is clear the panel system admits of perpetual representation of the the Dominions and that there is nothing to prevent a British delegation comprising Messrs. Borden, Hughes, Bohn and Sains, if such be thought desirable. Anyhow, it is extremely probable that when the Dominions and India are unrepresented as such, one or more direct delegates of the Imperial Government will drop out and be replaced by Dominions or Indian statesmen, so that the overseas Empire may always be in a position to know what is transpiring and to make its voice heard.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

London, Jan. 19.

Regarding the representation of India at the Conference, Mr. Montagu, the Secretary for India, has decided with the approval of the Premier, and in view of the historic importance of the opening meeting, to depute Sir Bikanir Sinha to be representative of India on this occasion.

THE OLD DIPLOMATIC METHOD.

London, Jan. 18.

The communiqué issued yesterday states that the preliminary peace conference sat for four and a half hours. It decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the conference, and King Hedjaz two. This finally establishes the number of each Power's delegates. The agenda for the opening sitting of the conference was arranged. The meeting finally examined the question of the publicity of conference discussions, and unanimously registered its opinion that it is anxious that the public through the Press should have the fullest information compatible with the safeguarding of the supreme interest of all, which is that a just and honourable settlement be reached with the minimum of delay.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

CLASSIFICATION OF DELEGATES.

London, Jan. 19.

A later communiqué states that the belligerent Powers with general interests, namely, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, shall participate in all sittings and commissions. Belligerent Powers with particular interests, namely, Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siberia, Siam, the Czechoslovak Republic, and all Powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy, namely, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay, shall participate in all sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed. Neutral Powers and states in process of the formation may be heard when summoned by the President, general interest sittings devoted specially to the examination of questions directly concerning them.

NEWSPAPERS WANT TO TAKE PART.

London, Jan. 17.

At a Press conference, there was substantial agreement among the British, Italian, and American Press delegates to recommend the actual representation of the Press at the Conference. The French Pressmen, however, dissented. After the French delegates withdrew, the following resolutions were adopted by the British, Italian and American Press delegates, firstly, that there should be direct representation of the Press at the sittings of the Conference; secondly, the Press of each of the great Powers should be represented by no fewer than five delegates, and the smaller Powers which had taken an active part in the war should be proportionately represented.

ELOQUENCE OF POINCARÉ.

London, Jan. 18.

The communiqué issued to-day says that M. Poincaré, continuing, said the intervention of America was something greater than a great political military event. It was a supreme judgement passed at the bar of history by the lofty conscience of a free people and their chief magistrate. M. Poincaré concluded that an immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and the men who cooperated in this grand work of faith and brotherhood and who had taken pains to eliminate from the future of peace all cause of disturbance and instability. Forty-eight years ago to-day, the German Emperor proclaimed at the château at Versailles. It was consummated by the theft of two French provinces. It was thus violated from its origin, and by the fault of its founders was born in injustice. It has ended in opprobrium. You are assembled to repair the evil done and to prevent its recurrence. You hold in your hands the world's future.

OFFICIAL ANSWER TO NEWS-PAPERS.

A communiqué issued in answer to the Press demands say it is obvious that publicity regarding the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to the limitations necessarily imposed by the difficult and delicate nature of their object. The communiqué proceeds to justify a decision to point out that the conversations are far more analogous to meetings of the League of Nations than to meetings of a Legislature. The essence of democratic method is that the Government's privately deliberated conclusions must be subject to the consideration of a popular chamber and in other public ways. The danger is pointed out of raising national and international controversy by premature publicity; also the fact is impressed upon the newspapers that the delegates' duties would become infinitely more difficult. It contends that premature publicity would protract a speedy settlement and may create wrong conclusions about reciprocal concessions where mutual agreement may not have fully developed. The communiqué's concluding paragraph says that this reasoning applies with conclusive force to prevent conversations between the representatives of the great Powers.

Regarding the full conference the following rule is adopted, namely, that the Press representatives shall be admitted to all full conferences but upon necessary occasions the conference deliberations may be held in camera.

NEWSPAPER DEMANDS.

A meeting of the delegates of the Allied and American Press passed resolutions as follows: Firstly, it is essential to ensure full publicity for the Peace Conference; Secondly, communiqués should be as complete as possible; thirdly, besides the communiqués, full summaries of each day's proceedings should be issued, not necessarily for textual publication, but for the guidance of the correspondents who will maintain full freedom of comment; fourthly, we are opposed to any interference with free intercourse between the Press delegates and responsible journalists; fifthly, the committee recommends equality of treatment of the Allied Press by the abolition of the censorship in all Allied countries; sixthly, apart from the general question of the admission of the Press to the conference, the committee opines that journalists representing Allied countries should be permitted to attend the formal opening of each session of the conference.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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NOTICES.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, January 21, 1919.
Commencing at 2.45 p.m.,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (8 cylinders).
1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (4 cylinders).

The above are in fine running condition being practically new and have electric starting and lighting systems.
On view: Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

on
WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1919.
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 22 B Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Tuesday, 21st inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

on
THURSDAY, January 23, 1919
commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—
Tapestry & Morocco covered couches & chairs, blackwood armchairs, desk, flower stands, tea-cups, tables & stools, teak overmantels, teak bookcases & desks, Japanese water colours, vases, ornaments, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak side board with beveled mirror, dinner wagon, ice chest, dinner & dessert services, electro-plated & glass ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Also
1 Silver Tasset,
1 Pianola Piano,
1 Gan's Bicycle.

And
1 Grand Piano (in good condition)
by Collard & Collard.

On view from Wednesday, 22nd inst.
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1919.

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the ocean travel, safeguarded the
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about a thousand other
advancements in every walk of life.

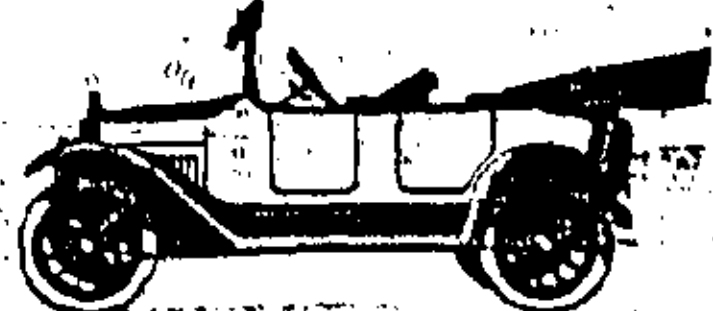
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the most powerful and reliable
remedy for all cases of
Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and
all other diseases of the
urinary and biliary systems.
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of the urinary and biliary systems.

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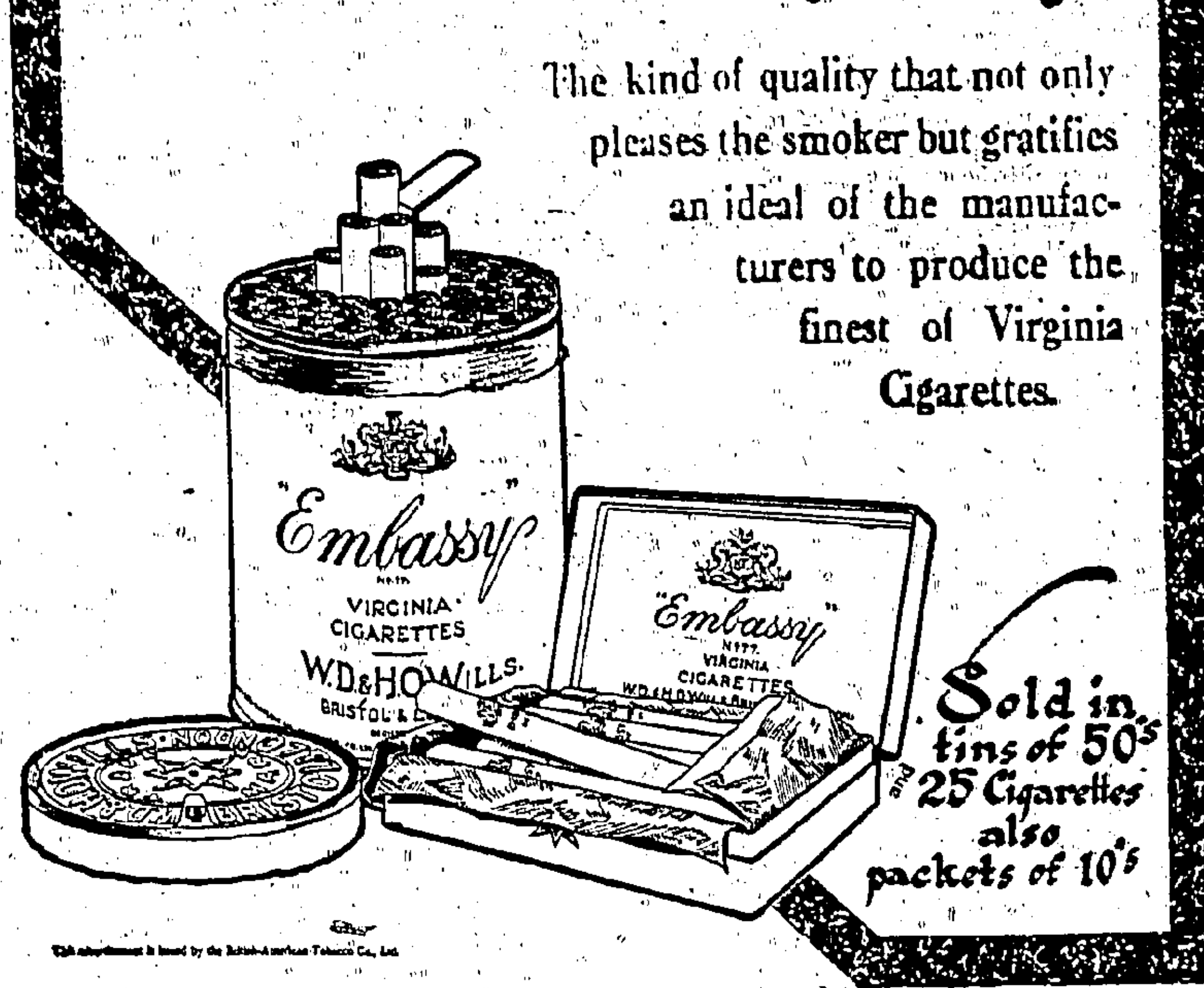
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also
packets of 10's

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has added the most glorious page of all
to her history, and to receive the freedom
of her great capital, the city of my birth,
is a source of immense pride to me."—Sir
Douglas Haig.

CIVIL AIR JOBS.

After the signing of peace the strength
of the Air Ministry and the Air Force
will be reduced. A large number of
aeroplane pilots will be available for national
service. In all probability they will be
employed for the carrying of mails and
passengers in countries where transport
is poor.
It is not anticipated that demobilised
pilots holding senior positions in the
R.A.F. will have any difficulty in finding
good jobs with aviation companies.

CANTON COOLIES SUFFER.

Canton now has 1,225 rickshaws provid-
ing employment for 2,500 coolies who have
to rent their rickshaws from Li Hong
Company, a concern holding the monopoly
of this form of public traffic. Two
coolies usually would rent one rickshaw
for which they pay seventy cents a day.
A rickshaw man makes but little more
than half a dollar a day and, after paying
the rent, gets very little for his daily
rice. The present high cost of rice is
causing no little hardship on these poor
human beasts of burden.

THE AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

The result of the seventh Australian
War Loan was a subscription of
£12,677,040, and the total is expected
eventually to exceed £43,000,000 when
the final returns are made up. The total
thus equals that of the sixth loan. The
number of applications was larger than
for any previous issue, the total being
237,803, New South Wales heading the
list with 72,292 applications for
£16,000,000, with Victoria showing a total
number of applications of 71,019 for
£13,000,000. The seven war loans raised
in Australia have amounted to
£186,994,040.

VISITS TO BATTLEFIELDS.

The Press Association is informed by
the secretary to Messrs. Thomas Cook and
Son that they already have their arrange-
ments in a practically complete form for
visits to the various battlefields by those
who have lost relatives and friends in the
war. "Of course," said the secretary,
"it is a little too early to state definitely
what we shall do, as it depends on the
facilities which can be afforded by the
railways and the number of motors placed
at our disposal by the authorities. We
have, however, a considerable staff of our
men working at the front, and when they
are at liberty we shall be able to grapple
with the matter in a most expeditious
manner."

40,000 STEPNEY ALIENS.

As the result of a house-to-house canvass
in the borough of Stepney it has been
discovered that there are about 40,000
persons, who, by reason of being aliens,
are not entitled to be placed on the
Parliamentary register.

U.S. ARMY UNIVERSITY.

During the year and a half which may
be needed to demobilise the Americans
in France the U.S. Army Educational
Commission proposes maintaining an ex-
tensive civil training system there. Pro-
fessor John Erskine, of Columbia Univer-
sity, has gone abroad to gather 2,000
teachers for the Army "University" in
the field. The curriculum will be com-
prehensive.

The main purpose is to equip soldiers
for trades and professions when dis-
banded.

THE M.B.E.

I know some good ladies that got up some
fair...
For a good cause, as you can see,
But other folks gave them the money, you
know.

And they got the old M.B.E.

I know of some chaps who made speeches
and said:
"We can't be attacked from the sea."
And though they didn't help to defend us
at all,

All the same they were made M.B.E.

I know a good chap who just went to the
war,
And died to defend you and me;
But for all that he gave to his country's
cause,

They didn't make him M.B.E.
LUSLEY YEN.

NATIONAL PICTURES BACK.

Hundreds of the nation's treasured
paintings belonging to the National Gal-
lery and the National Portrait Gallery
have been released from the "dug-out"
at Aldwych Tube Station, where they
have been for two years as a precaution
against damage by air raids.

They have occupied a spare platform
which was built at the same time as the
rest of the station and then bricked in,
the scheme for which it was intended not
being carried out.

Crowds of people hurrying for tube trains
and lifts tarried to see the pictures being
brought from their "funk-hole." The
passages of the station were lined with
priceless works of art. Oliphants of other
years were transferred to the
platform as they returned to daylight.

The precious possessions of the Victoria
and Albert Museum, South Kensington,
are stored in a walled-in, deep-level plat-
form at South Kensington Tube Station
and so far have not been removed.

BUGLERS.

A bugle competition, open to all buglers
in the British forces, took place in France
on August 2. There were a large num-
ber of entries, including some who had
been for 12 years in the Imperial army.
The winner was found in Bugler Leslie
Napier, of the New Zealand Expedition-
ary Force, who scored 176 out of 180
points, the next highest being 26 points
behind.

"NO BEER" PROTEST.

There were some exciting scenes at
Abberly. A rumour, which had no
foundation whatsoever, was circulating to
the effect that the police were responsible
for restricting the beer supplies, whereas
the fact was that with a few exceptions
no beer had arrived in the town. A large
crowd of men proceeded to the police
station and created a disturbance. They
demanded that the public houses should
be opened and forthwith went to the dif-
ferent public houses and forced the land-
lords to open the doors. The crowd was
hostile to the police. Whenever a police-
man was seen he was hissed and booed.
Eventually the police, in charge of Sup-
erintendent Lewis, paraded the town. On one
occasion they were surrounded by the
demonstrators but no active hostility
occurred.

In the night a workman urged the
crowd to go on strike unless the licensed
houses were opened as in pre-war days.

SILVER.

When the British forces penetrated
into the more thickly populated parts of
Palestine—Jerusalem, Jaffa, etc.—there
was absolutely no gold in circulation in
any coinage. Silver was the current
specie, and so highly was it prized that
a Turkish £1 note (and even a British
note of the same denomination) was worth
only about 8s. With the quickened prop-
ensity of the native people to hoard up
that which was of the greatest value at
the moment, silver itself became exceed-
ingly scarce. To get over the difficulty
the British Government sanctioned the
Egyptian banks to issue a five-piastre note
(worth 1s.), and such was the effect of
that move that the natives emptied their
hoards of silver coin on to the market,
until there was a positive glut, and it was
not an uncommon thing for natives to
accept soldiers' and ask them if they
wanted change for their notes, the reason
being that the banks in Palestine recog-
nised the British five-piastre note, but not
the Turkish silver money.

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
A European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
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(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
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ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
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HOT and COLD
DRINKS.

DEALERS IN

Gimbal's and Orange

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American Chocolates.

Assorted Fancy Cakes.

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Consultation free.

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We use the highest grade of materials

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY

January 21, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:—
HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.
DRAWNWORK:—Bedsprings, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES:—Bedsprings, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 34 in. Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers.)
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

TUESDAY

January 21, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
&c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, Tennis Balls and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
One English made Treadle SEWING MACHINE (nearly new).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1919.

FRIDAY

January 24, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS,
NAPEY, &c., &c.,

As follows:—
Serviettes, Table Cloths, Pantry and Glass Cloths, Turkish and Hackback Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.

Electro-plated Vegetable and Entree Dishes, Soup Tureens, Sauceboats and Ladles, Crust Stands and Frames, Fruit and Fish Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sugar-Tongs, Nut Crackers, &c., &c., &c.

On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1919.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTISSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

INTIMATIONS.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th, to WEDNESDAY 29th January, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Director.

Secretary to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, at 11.40 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to

THE GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. Dowsett & Co., Limited, on THURSDAY, 30th January, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th January, 1919, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony, should apply to the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER for Indo-China. Apply—Box No. 103 c/o "China Mail."

CHINESE CLERKS, with a knowledge of typewriting, for Balek Pappa, Borneo. Apply Box No. 104 c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—ENGINEER for local works. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential. Apply "TECHNIC" c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—Qualified Stenographer and Typist, male preferred. Apply, by letter only, stating salary required to W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109, The Peak, Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.

Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918. 921

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING.

SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES

ON 15th FEBRUARY.

Tickets, \$5 each, obtainable at

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THE LATEST IN PHOTOGRAPHY

"THE MANDELETTE"

ONE MINUTE FERROTYPED POST-CARD CAMERAS.

The whole operation of Developing, Printing and Fixing complete in One Minute.

Price of Outfit, with All Supplies and Full Directions to make 100 Pictures of your friends — \$15.00

Simplicity Itself.

A Child can use it.

LONG HING & CO.

Queen's Road Central.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY

PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2877.

Tel. 2377.

LEUNG YIK KEE.

Chinese Porcelain and Curio Store.

FIXED PRICES.

Cheap Sale

from 4th to 31st January, 1919.

37, Queen's Road Central.

AT A U-BOAT'S TOMB.

Sunrise and a cheery call brought me on deck. For part of the "dark hours" throughout which the drifter had maintained her never-ceasing patrol of a stretch of sea where according to the skipper, "you never know what'll happen," I had kept a "watch below," well rocked but quite cozy. If you stayed awake on drifter patrol while danger threatened you would never sleep at all. For danger is your constant shipmate in one form or another.

"Would you like to see the grave of a U-boat?" asked the skipper.

"Certainly."

"Right O!" The wheel spun round and the drifter, turning to port, tumbled over the wave crests one after another until she reached a patch of strangely calm water.

"The oil causes that," explained the skipper. "Watch, and you'll see it coming up."

Leaning over the drifter's side, I could discern patches of oil rising all around. They came up in quite tiny points, which made big, many-headed circles as they spread widely after reaching the surface.

"She lies there," said the skipper. "Oil's been coming up like that for weeks. She must have been checkful of it."

"How did you get her?"

"Depth-charges." And then came the story.

A U-boat, newly commissioned and just starting upon a voyage of piracy, had tried to steal past our drifter sentinels in the darkness. But the keen, never-closing eyes of the night watch "picked her up." Out went the call, and in response to it the hunters encircled their quarry.

Vainly she tried to escape them by diving and doubling. Big cylinders filled with deadly explosive dropped from their decks, torturing the water into a boiling fury on every band. This continued until the hunters were certain that they had made a "kill."

"Here you got any others?" I asked.

"Yes, there's quite a line hereabouts," replied the skipper, indicating with his hand a narrow stretch of sea.

It would bring us consolation to the soul of the Kaiser to learn the number mentioned though it was big enough to be a fine testimonial to the efficiency of our anti-submarine flotillas.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Most of the comment in English and European papers on the subject appears to assume that both phrase and policy are new. As a matter of fact, they are as old as the United States and the policy is one to which America has been committed from Washington to Wilson. As pointed out in a recent issue of the *Independent* (New York), the interference of England with American navigation was one of the chief causes of the American Revolution, which fact is set forth in the Declaration of Independence. The *Independent* continues:

We fought England again in 1812 in defense of the same right, but failed to get it assured in the Treaty of Ghent. Nor during the century since have we been able to make our views prevail in the world at large and to day there seems little chance of it. England and France have always opposed the American doctrine of the freedom of the seas and they still do. Russia, which was the first of the foreign Powers to accept it, has been in the Great War the most ruthless violator of it and we cannot trust her present profession of it. President Wilson's policy but plain spoken remonstrances at the beginning of the war against British interference with the freedom of trade and navigation without even the pretense of a blockade had no effect, and since our sympathy was wholly with the cause of the Allies we had no disposition to insist upon our technical rights. But when Germany began her barbaric warfare upon the high seas we promptly entered the conflict and brought Germany to her knees. It was our third war for the freedom of the seas, or our fourth if we count the war against the Barbary States to protect the shipping of the Mediterranean. The question must be brought before the peace conference for discussion, but it is evident in advance that the opposition will be too great to carry the ideal through in its original form as enunciated by Franklin, Jefferson and Washington. But the President proposes a different solution.

"Second—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants." This asserts the freedom of the seas but not as an inalienable and irreducible natural right. It recognizes that it may be necessary to limit this freedom, but declares that the power to do it shall not as at present be in the hands of whatever nation happens to be at any time the most powerful navy, but be exercised solely by international action for international aims. The League of Nations shall be mistress of the seas. In this form the doctrine ought to find acceptance even from those countries that have hitherto opposed it.



NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT at current rates.

For further particulars, please apply to—

UNION TRADING COMPANY,

Prince's Building. General Agents.

CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs

and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of

New and Comfortable Cars

Always in Readiness.

Phone 877 & 2589

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,

55-61 Des Voeux Road Central.

Arrangements

for Special Occasions.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

統泰隆有限公司

辦環球貨品



八九一話

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.

Address: DES VOEUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone: Nos. 196 & 198.

WE SPECIALISE IN ALL KINDS OF

WOOLLENS

and particularly in

SCOTCH SUITINGS, INDIGO SERGES, SCOTCH LLAMAS, WORSTEDS, CHEVIOTS, SPORTING TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, COATINGS.

ALSO

LADIES' COSTUME CLOTHS, VICUNAS, & TROPICAL SUITINGS.

Half pieces and pieces.

STEWART BROS. & CO.,

Horse & Export Woollen Manufacturers and Merchants.

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London Office: Golden House, 27 Gt. Portico Street, W. Telephone: (Jamaica) 1100.

Calcutta Office: 11, Market Street, W. Telephone: (Jamaica) 1100.

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SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.



AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.



"ATLAS" SHIRTS for 1919.

Are in eyes as fast as ever.

Every Shirt sold is guaranteed and will be replaced if the colour fades.

CALL and INSPECT THEM AT THE SOLE AGENTS—

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1919.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

It is impossible to read to-day's telegrams without some heart-sinking, if one has, that is to say, joined in the hopes that were placed on the Paris Conference, and on the emphatic declarations of President Wilson. There was quite a lot of open rejoicing in the Home Press, for instance, at the expected abolition of "secret diplomacy," and especially at President Wilson's promise that so far as he was concerned the doings of the Paris Conference must be open to the world. Without stopping to argue whether they are right or wrong in deciding that complete publicity for the Conference proceedings in Paris would be too dangerous to permit (and, of course, that is a controversial point) it may be said that President Wilson, the doughty champion of "open and above-board" methods, seems to have been convinced by the old hands that the old European official way is best. The old official way, as everybody knows, is to tell the public just what it thinks is good for it, and no more. This is a very convenient way when the gang is up to some game it is not sure its master the public would approve. When everything is done, and the people committed, it is a charming way of saying: "Of course yours is the final decision. We did our best, acting for you, and if you don't approve, you have only to say so, although, as a matter of fact, things have now gone so far that it wouldn't be wise to do so." Well, the old gang is very plainly in charge of this important Paris Conference, it had to be, since it chose itself, individual members of it who have earned applause by saying the same of things that President Wilson did can safely go back on their own able utterances, now that the old pledge of secrecy has been broken from the delegates. That is the old gang, the gang of the gang, the gang of the gang. We must even the members of the gang for the best intentions. They

mean well. The trouble is that their judgement may be wrong. As it is so largely determined by precedent and prejudice, there is excuse for prophesying that it probably will prove to be so. However this may turn out, they have decided (without any mandate whatever, remember, from the peoples they represent) to stick to the old ways of "secret diplomacy." A totally new situation is to be met with the old, old tricks. The Press was "naturally" chagrined, especially the American section of it. The French Press, which would be almost exclusively the Paris Press, is not a free Press, as we understand these things. It is subsidized and owned by different members of what we for convenience call the Old Gang, and the telegrams show how very biddable it is. If the others, the Anglo-Saxon Press particularly, do what they ought to do, there may yet be a change. The delegates may get their mandate after all from their respective Home lands. But this is hardly to be expected, and as things look at present, the prospects are that President Wilson will go home disappointed—a sort of damp squib—and the Paris Conference produce a mess of verbiage about which the world will be quarrelling till its peoples wake up to some way of making its delegates really delegates, and not self-willed professionals.

TENNIS.

HARD COURT LEAGUE.

On the Y.M.C.A. court on Saturday, the home team easily defeated the visitors, the 88th Co. R.G.A. Ng Yat Ting and Chan as partners, lost each game but the Y.M.C.A. pairs won all the others, winning in the end by a margin of 27 points. Scores: Y. B. Lin and Lo Ching beat Sgt. Major P. Agnell and Lieut. Evans, 7-4, best set 6-2; Davis and Bomber, Am. y. 9-2, best set 6-2; Berget, Gibbons and Gunner beat Y. B. Lin and Lo Ching, 6-2, best set 6-2. Ng Yat Ting and Chan lost to Pagnel and Evans, 4-7, lost to Davis and Amey, 5-6, lost to Gibbons and Leach, 4-7. O. Ramji and S. Ramji beat Pagnel and Evans 9-2, best Davis and Amey, 8-3, best Gibbons and Leach, 10-1. Scores: Y.M.C.A., 63; 88th Co. R.G.A., 36.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 3d. 1d.

A quantity of sugar was stolen from the China Sugar Refinery. The Chinese who stole it was sent to jail for 21 days.

Three electric bulbs were stolen from the Tai Kok Duck. They were identified by Mr. Bird, the Head Watchman, and the thief was sent to prison for six weeks with four hours' stop.

Mr. L. Forster, P.A., is to read a paper, "Education—some tendencies," at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held to-morrow evening in St. Paul's College at 8 p.m. Men's and friends are cordially invited.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces that the new U.S. Shipping Board vessels, which will augment their regular service within the next three months, will permit of a service with an interval of approximately 10 days between sailing dates.

A further reduction in trans-Pacific freight rates is announced. According to the new schedule the rate for general merchandise will be £. 8.30 a ton, raw silk £. 67.50 per 100 pounds, and matting and rattan furniture £. 815 for 40 cubic feet.

A female employee of the Nanyang Tobacco Factory stole 12 packets of cigarettes and hid them up her sleeves. On being brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, she pleaded not to be sent to prison, but was nevertheless sent there for seven days.

In No. 26 Amoy Street, a thief was arrested. He had entered the house and not finding anything handier to take away, proceeded to take out the glass panes of the kitchen window with the aid of a knife. This morning he had to go to jail for six weeks.

Heater's cable received during the week-end, which says that the Army of Occupation will be composed of three who have done the least military service, does not look much like the Hongkong men returning who went on service late last year as this rule of the work of the General Military Service Tribunal.

Billiard players are reminded that entries for the Annual Open Billiard Championship of the Colony held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club close on Wednesday, Jan. 22. All entries, together with Entrance Fee of \$2.00 are to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club on or before that date.

All shops and houses adjoining the ancient city wall of Canton will have to be removed soon, as the demolition of this ancient structure will carry with it all the buildings depending on it. In order to further relieve the inhabitants whose property will be affected by the reform, all taxes due to the Government by the house owners, will be cancelled, aside from the compensations granted them for taking over their property.

The production of "Pickle and the Fairies" will be remembered as had to be put off some months ago owing to the epidemic of meningitis which was then in the Colony. All the scenery had been prepared and the principal parts had been learned by the children taking part. Mr. W. Sinclair informs the "China Mail" that it intends to present the play in the near future and to this end the help of more children is needed. The names of these young people willing to help would be welcomed by Mr. Sinclair.

The American Consul General here has received instructions from Washington indicating that by Act of Congress approved November 21, 1918, no distilled, malted, vinous or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the war and the period of demobilization. It is indicated that this provision does not apply to shipments en route to the United States at the time of the passage of the act. This provision is of considerable importance to Hongkong in that it affects or is likely to affect shipments of Chinese medicines and cordials to the United States.

WARWICK COMPANY CLOSES.

Placing to the largest audience of their season in Hongkong, the Edgar Warwick Variety Fair Company gave their farewell performance Saturday night. The programme, although entirely a repetition of previous shows, was well presented. At the conclusion of the programme Mr. Warwick addressed the audience, thanking them for their patronage during the company's stay here, and stated that his troupe would give a return engagement in Hongkong about the middle of March. Their re-appearance will be welcomed by the theatre-going public of the city.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have a consumption or that you are going to have it. But it does mean that your lungs are threatened and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For it is by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

ANNUAL REPORT AND PRIZE GIVING.

The annual prize-giving in the Diocesan Boys' School took place on Saturday afternoon. A number of excellent paintings and maps done by the pupils were on exhibition. Amongst those present were Bishop Landor (who presided), the Rev. Copley Moyle, Mr. A. H. Compton (the Treasurer), and Prof. Middleton Smith, who had kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

The Rev. Copley Moyle offered up a prayer, after which the Headmaster, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, read his report, which was as follows:—

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.
I took over the Headmastership of the Diocesan Boys' School on May 1, 1918, upon the resignation of Mr. G. Piercy, who had been Headmaster for 30 years. It is impossible for me to write in high enough terms an eulogy of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and to put in words the esteem and respect which all who knew them felt towards them. It is, I think, sufficient for me to say that it is my constant prayer that I may, as Headmaster of this School, be as worthy as they were and do service for the School, if not equal to theirs, then somewhat approaching it. The standard of work, training and discipline in this school in the past has been very high indeed; in fact I think we can justly claim that its records prove it to be the best school in the Colony. (Applause.) It is with devout thankfulness that I am able to report another year of successful work despite War Conditions, difficulty in getting books and frequent changes in a depleted Staff.

Staff.—We have a Staff of four full-time and three part-time Masters, one Matron, six Lady Teachers, three Anglo-Chinese Masters, three Chinese Masters, and Drill and Swimming Instructors. Mr. H. Sykes has proved a tower of strength to me in taking over the School and we are especially indebted to him for his sound advice at all times, and his arduous work and splendid resignation in examinations. (Applause.) Mr. T. F. Ford, who for two months after Mr. T. Thompson left us in October was the only full-time Resident Assistant Master, has done very praiseworthy work in the School and in connection with games. (Applause.) We have been fortunate in obtaining part-time help from several members of H.M. Army and in having several lady teachers, all of whom and the Chinese Staff I desire to thank for their hearty and efficient co-operation. In December Mr. E. A. Pierce, a trained and certified teacher, arrived from England. Mr. Pierce has seen much service in France and has been wounded twice. (Applause.)

Work.—The work done has been very satisfactory as I can tell from the Weekly Examinations conducted by myself throughout the year. The standard of English is high but I am trying to make it still higher by giving the lowest Chinese Classes more hours of teaching per week by an English Teacher than they have had in the past and by laying great emphasis on and giving marks for pronunciation and the knowledge of the meanings of words. Later it is my intention to introduce a few new text books and to teach science in the Fourth Class as well as in the first three Classes.

Discipline.—The discipline in the School is excellent. Inspector's Report.—In June Mr. E. Ralphs, H.M. Inspector of English Schools, examined each Class. After making some critical suggestions the Report concludes: "The School generally continues to do highly satisfactory work. I recommend the highest grant be awarded."

Mr. Y. P. Law, at my request, examined the Chinese classes; his report was very good on the whole although handwriting in the lower Classes was adversely criticised. The Rev. J. S. Harrington L.T.E. examined Classes 1 to 5B in Scripture. I append his report which is highly satisfactory.

Examinations.—Hongkong University.—The Government requires all boys in Class 4 to enter for the Matriculation or the Senior Local, and all of Class 2 for the Junior Local in July. Any entering in December do so without our approval, sometimes without our knowledge. In the July Matriculation seven boys were entered, seven passed, i.e. 100 per cent. J. L. Young, Saye gained honours in the Examination. (Applause.) In the Junior Local 25 took the Examination; 20, i.e. 80 per cent. passed. In the Junior Local 16 Boys' Examinations were awarded to Boys' Schools in the whole of the Colony. Of these 10 Distinctions this school gained eight. (Applause.) Five of these Distinctions were gained by one boy, Ngan Chun On whose work I think is especially worthy of praise. (Applause.) In December Ngan Chun On and Kok But Luk both of whom passed the Junior in July, passed me Matriculation Examination.

Oxford Preliminary Local.—We received 1917's results too late for last year's report. Twenty-one boys took the Examination, 20 passed; one gained 2nd class honours, and one gained 3rd class honours. We entered boys for

July, 1918. Owing to the late arrival of the papers the Examination was postponed until September and we have not had results yet.

In Pinyin's Phonetic Institute we gained three Theory Certificates and eight Elementary Certificates.

Scholarship.—The Ho Kam Tong is awarded to Ngan Chun On, the Piercy Scholarships are awarded to three boys who have won Scholarships "are all" boarders. W. J. Howard and C. F. G. Jackson. The Chan Kai Ming and Arthur Scholarships will be awarded when we hear the results of the 1918 Oxford Preliminary.

Health.—The health of the School has on the whole been exceptionally good. In June and July our attendance suffered heavily when the Shanghai fever visited Hongkong. Although the Government Schools closed for a short time we did not. On one day, 188 boys were absent. It is worthy of note that of these 188 only 15 were Boarders (we have 55 Boarders and about 200 Day Boys). It is a marked fact that the health of Boarders is generally better than that of the Day Boys, due no doubt to good plain living, to the keeping of good hours and to strict discipline generally. (Applause.) This is a great argument in favour of Boarding Schools especially in this climate and because of many local conditions.

While on this subject may I say how much we owe to our very energetic and capable Matron, Miss Goggin. (Applause.) Games.—Mr. T. F. Ford reports on the Games. More esprit de corps is wanted. The lack of ground and the distance of grounds from the school are great handicaps. I should like to devise some means whereby all Boys (Day Boys as well as Boarders) could have regular physical drill each week. The Boarders have compulsory drill twice a week, and in addition have swimming twice a week in summer.

Old Boys.—During the past year we have not heard much of our many Old Boys who have been serving in the Army and Navy. In October we had a visit from Lieut. White. We missed the loss of Lieut. Stapleton and of Capt. W. H. Wirths. We would be very pleased to receive any news of Old Boys who have served in the Army and Navy and the Mercantile Marine. Also interesting items of all successes, etc., of Old Boys would help to keep alive the connection between boys and the School and thus, no doubt, help to add lustre to the School's honours name.

Thanks.—Our best thanks are due to the Medical and Nursing Staff of the Government Civil Hospital, Dr. Thomas of the Tung Wah Hospital, and Dr. Kew for advice and care in cases of minor ailment which have occurred; also to the Bishop of Victoria, the Hon. Mr. R. Sheehan, Messrs. Lau Chu Pak, Ho Fook, Chan Kai Ming, Ho Leung, Ho Kwong, Chan Po, Siang, Ho Kam Tong, Lo Cheung Su, Wong Kam Fook, Ng Hon Tsz, R. H. Ketchum, P. K. Kwok for providing the prizes, etc.

AN APPEAL.
May I conclude with a statement of what I think are the School's needs and with an appeal? The School needs better and larger buildings, school chapel, playing fields, new equipment, scholarships and endowments. Recently we have heard much of the problems of Housing and Education. Better housing and better education are demanded. Central Schools have been suggested. In my opinion the only possible Central Schools in this Colony would be Boarding Schools. Governments do not generally supply these or support them with a special Grant, and it is for many reasons that they should be managed by the Church or by private bodies. The problems of Housing and Education are most intimately connected.

In the Housing Problem it is the children who suffer most; you cannot expect boys and girls to live moral lives under what are often immoral conditions. In this Colony there is, I think, only one school which has its playing field close to it. The majority of schools in this Colony are hemmed in by Chinese streets and buildings. This School, considering its size, no adequate room for recreation. What is wanted in this Colony is a large graded Boarding Day School with large playing fields close at hand. To such a school parents who are affected by the Housing Problem could in many ways be encouraged to send their children and Boarders could go home once a month. The Diocesan Boys' School could easily be the basis for such a school if it had large and better equipment, buildings and Endowment Fund; it would supply a long, want not only for the Colony but for the Treaty Ports and many outlying places. Gradually education is becoming much more expensive. Better buildings, equipment and salaries are demanded, and in England these three have already been acknowledged and generally granted (especially the third—salaries).

A perfectly equipped school with an efficient staff, good boarding accommodation and playing fields cannot be maintained solely by School fees and Government grants. No special Government grant is given for boarders. An Endowment Fund is absolutely essential. Therefore I

appeal to all Old Boys, to parents of old boys and of Boys at present in the School, to the great business houses of this Colony who profit largely on the results of the labours of boys from a school like this, and I appeal to all men who have benefited from the fine old Boarding and Day Schools in England which were heavily endowed by our ancestors—to all I appeal to come forward and help now to start a large Endowment and Burking Fund in connection with this School.

In the future honoured will be their names and I can assure you that as a School connected with the Church of Christ will be done to the Glory of God and for the extension of His Kingdom.

SCRIPTURE REPORT.

Rev. J. S. Harrington reported:—I have to report that the results of the recent Scripture Examination are most satisfactory. In Class 1, out of 10 who wrote none failed and eight candidates made more than 80 per cent. In Class 2, 24 wrote and 22 passed, three secured marks of 80 or more. In Class 3, 29 wrote and 26 passed, eight secured marks of 80 or more. In Class 4, 32 wrote and 31 passed, six secured marks of 80 or more. In Class 5, 30 wrote from Section A and 23 from Section B, all passed. On the whole the results showed work which could only result from careful and accurate teaching. In the higher Classes the knowledge of the Catechism is remarkably good. In setting some of the questions an attempt was made to get away from book answers and make the boys think for themselves. This was only partially successful, the temptation to write down something which had been learned by heart proving in most cases too great as long as it had some connection with the question. However, originally occasionally shone out and was most refreshing.

Many boys lost a considerable number of marks by not answering the questions which were asked, but questions which they imagined were there and others got into difficulties by trying to write more than the question required. I would suggest that you remind them again to read the question carefully first, and then write as briefly and plainly as possible exactly what it asks for and nothing else.

In general I should say that the work is quite above the average and the general result most satisfactory.

SPORTS REPORT 1918.

Mr. T. F. Ford reported:—The various sports have been carried on successfully throughout the past year. The renovation of the Tennis Court caused additional interest to be devoted to this branch, and Handicap and Championship competitions provided some keen, exciting games. The latter was won by F. Prata, who received a gold medal kindly presented by Mr. S. E. Green (late Tennis Champion of the Colony). During the Summer the Swimming excursions provided as much pleasure as ever, and although we have not had an opportunity to show our prowess in open competition (due to changes in the H.A.A.F. rules) yet our own school sports at the end of the season brought forth some excellent results. There has been a "boom" in Volley Ball, due, no doubt, to the formation of a Small Boys' League, and the fixing of a net over the Tennis Court, so providing better facilities for practice. Some good games have been played at football, and although we have not gained many "points" in the League, it is chiefly due to the lack of "points" in stature. On the whole the sports have been very successful; there has been a marked increase in the interest shown by the students themselves, which is a great encouragement, and much good has resulted morally, mentally and physically. (Applause.)

His Lordship the Bishop said it gave him great pleasure to preside over the prize-giving. He thought there had been few instances of more magnificent work than that done by Mr. Piercy who was in charge of the school for nearly 40 years. He had seen Mr. Piercy last summer, and played chess with him. Mr. and Mrs. Piercy were both well and he thought enjoying the weather and rest that had fallen to their lot. With Mr. Piercy's resignation from the Headmastership, the honour had fallen to him of appointing a successor, and after a great deal of thought he had appointed Mr. Featherstone, who had been his private chaplain. He was quite sure that Mr. Featherstone would make a worthy successor to Mr. Piercy, and he felt grateful to him for taking over the school at a time when it was very difficult to get a full staff. It had been very hard work during the past year and it must be encouraging to him to be able to present such a satisfactory report. Very hearty thanks were due to the members of the staff who had so loyally and so earnestly supported Mr. Featherstone.

Referring to the future of education in the Colony, his Lordship said he was ashamed of the dilapidated building in which the school was housed. They must have something more worthy. He felt that the fact that they had such a magnificent University still in its infancy and with a tremendous future before it was a reason why they should press on with schools like Diocesan. There was a very close connection between

University and they were, he believed, doing a service to the University in the teaching of English and in preparation, and he knew that this University appreciated what they were doing. He was pleased that they had with them a gentleman who had done and was doing as much or more than anyone else for the Hongkong University. The enthusiasm of the Dean of the Engineering Faculty had done so much for the University to enable it to attain its present standard of efficiency. They were grateful to Prof. Middleton Smith for all that he was doing for education for South China and for the whole of China and they were very glad that he had found time to distribute the prizes for them.

The distribution of the prizes was then proceeded with, after which Prof. Middleton Smith said "that although that was the first time he had had the privilege of distributing the prizes to the school, it was by no means the first time he had heard of the work the school had done. As his Lordship had said, there was a very close and intimate connection between the schools of this Colony and the University to which he had the honour to belong. He might use the simile taken by their last honorary graduates who referred to the University as the beacon light of China. He would take a step further and say that the school and others were the foundations upon which that light had been built. There would be, however, no use in having a light-house unless the foundations were of solid rock. Some might be made of indifferent materials, but he had no hesitation in saying that their school was one of solid rock. It was with considerable diffidence that he, as a layman, mentioned the causes which made him think so well of that school, but first of all he would mention what the bishop had already emphasised—the question of discipline. That school had obtained a reputation for discipline, and justly so, but it had also, as the Headmaster's report showed them, a splendid record in examination. Handicapped as it was in the way of playing fields, yet every encouragement was given. All these were extremely important. Referring to the Home desire to make education independent of the churches, he said he could not imagine any greater disaster than the complete suppression of the Church in educational work. He sincerely hoped that the schools of the Colony would have proper facilities for playing games. He passed on the suggestion for what it was worth, that the fitter beds which were being made not far from the school would make excellent grounds for games. Further, investigations should be carried out concerning the dispositions and extent of the available ground for recreation in the Colony. One of the phenomena he had noted was the marvellous memory which the Chinese students had. He had noticed this when he read through their essays in the University examinations. Good memory was a virtue, but he did sincerely hope that they would first try to puzzle things out and memorize them afterwards.

Continuing, the speaker referred to the invention of aeroplanes and submarines. He said it was impossible to explain to them the working of these without the aid of diagrams and all that, but there was no reason why they should not endeavour to find these out for themselves. The speaker prophesied that in five years hence the Colony would undergo a remarkable development. The facilities were great, and instead of their seeing the aeroplanes from pictures they would be seeing them in the Colony.

Referring to the development of the Colony he found as he looked back over the history of this Colony—it was a very remarkable history—that the Colony sprang into its present state of prominence from a barren rock. A Chinese friend once remarked that it was a barren rock given over and back from it had flowed a mountain of gold into China. That was done without much perseverance in the face of much discouragement.

Referring to the need for better buildings for the school Prof. Middleton Smith said he had often wondered why the removal of the school to some place more remote from the Colony was not considered, some place where very much more land would be available for playing fields. He knew there were difficulties, such as malaria, but the new roads meant something and it was rather too bad to think that they must go on with the old site. It might not be important for him to suggest that the whole problem of having a big boarding school established on some suitable site be considered. He was sure it would attract boys from the outside and it would take boys away from the overcrowding which was so bad for a school. He hoped something would be done in that way. For the good work that it was doing and for the benefit that would accrue to China he hoped that the school would have a bright future and be wished success to every one of the boys.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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ber 27 had not received any news of the
missing "Kum Chow" as yet. The
"Shahzade" from Cebu arrived at
Colombo on Thursday. This boat left
Rangoon two days ahead of the "Kum
Chow" and on her way to Cebu en-
countered the tail end of a cyclone in
the Bay of Bengal. She reports that she
found no traces of the "Kum Chow."

HONGKONG BOATS IN DANGER.

As in the case of the Chinese-owned
steamers, the Hongkong, Canton and
Macao S.S. Co.'s s.s. "Saiman" and
"Nanhai," both on the Canton-Wuchow
run, have repeatedly received letters from
bandit chiefs demanding the payment of
blackmail with the threat of holding them
up. The Tsubun has now ordered the
River Defence Department to despatch
necessary gunboats to escort these ves-
sels on their regular runs.

NOTES.

A correspondent writes to the "Straits
Echo"—Captain Peter Vaz who has
been a Master Mariner for over 35 years
celebrated his 70th birthday yesterday
(New Year's Day). There was a good
gathering at his residence and dancing
was indulged in.

The vessels which were taken off the
local run and sent to Mesopotamia, are
now coming back to Bangkok. Those
which have already arrived look rather
grim and unkempt, but beyond blistered
paintwork seem all right, says the
"Bangkok Daily Mail."

GERMANY WAS "DECEIVED."

Captain von Manley, a man hitherto
concealed from long distance observation
and comment, though, since he is de-
scribed as "at the German Admiralty,"
he must be of some importance in his
own country, has made in a public ad-
dress a curiously ingenious confession.
He told his hearers that the sinking of
800,000 tons of shipping monthly up to
August, last year, was expected to
bring England to reason, but the deter-
mination of the English deceived us.
In other words, if the English had come
up to the one true standard of reason-
ability, which, of course, is the German
standard, the ravages of the U-boats
would have shown them that further
resistance was useless, and they would
have given up the fight. In still other
words, the Captain in effect admitted that
the Germans would have acknowledged
defeat if they had suffered such a loss as
England did.

SHIPOWNERS' HELP IN THE WAR.

Mr. H. M. Cleminson, general manager
of the Chamber of Shipping of the United
Kingdom, has issued the following mes-
sage to the Chamber from the Shipping
Controller (Sir Joseph Macleay):—

As a shipowner I express to you, my
fellow shipowners, my thanks for the help
you have given me during the past two
years. As Shipping Controller I have had
to concentrate the carrying power of our
ships on the shorter ocean routes on
which, in the course of a year, they could
make the greatest number of voyages, and
therefore bring in the greatest number of
cargoes. In doing this I have been fully
conscious that I have had to force many
of you to abandon trades and business
connections in every part of the world,
which had taken you, at great cost, years
of hard work to build up. And, beyond
this, I have had to call on many of you
to run your ships in trades for which they
were never built, and in which, in con-
sequence, they have been subjected to
extraordinary strains and extraordinary
depreciation. I have had to limit your
opportunities to replace by rebuilding
your losses, and I have had to ask you
to postpone the renewal and overhauls
necessary to maintain the value of your
ships. You have met each and all the
demands I have made on you to the ut-
most. But, beyond all this, you have
done what no Department of State could
ever have done. You have continued to
run your ships, not on your own account
and for your own profit, but for the State.
The State had power to take over your
ships at reasonable rates of hire, but
from the day on which I assumed my
duties as Shipping Controller, I realized
that, without your help, without your
skill and energy, the State was powerless
to run those ships to the best advantage
of the nation and its Allies. I appealed
to you for your help, and you gave it.
You placed freely at the disposal of the
nation your own services and the services
of the great organizations you have built
up at home and abroad.



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

POLAND.

LONDON, January 19th. The Times correspondent in Paris telegraphing yesterday, stated that an agreement has been reached between the Polish National Council in Paris and the Warsaw delegation, whereby M. Paderewski becomes Prime Minister. M. Paderewski is now engaged in forming a Cabinet.

This signifies that complete accord has been reached between General Pilsudski and M. Paderewski. The former remains Chief of the Polish State.

PARIS, January 19th. Reuter learns that, at the request of the President of Lithuania, the Polish Government has agreed to defend the Lithuanians against the Bolsheviks, and have appointed a High Commissioner, who will immediately take over the administration of Lithuania.

FEEDING EUROPE.

PARIS, January 19th. The Supreme Food Council has concluded that \$20,000,000 will be required to feed the people of the threatened regions, and Armenia until next summer, and has decided to ask the Associated Governments how this sum can be provided.

WASHINGTON, January 19th. The Senate Appropriations Committee has favorably reported on the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 19th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino desired fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bisciolati, favour a compromise with the Yugoslavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

AIR MINISTRY.

LONDON, January 19th. The Press Bureau says:—It is authoritatively stated that the status of the Air Ministry has not been changed. It remains a separate and independent Ministry, its sole connection with the War Office being that one Secretary controls both Departments.

The relations of the Air Force with the Navy and the Army have not been altered.

The Air Ministry is proceeding to effect legislation and international agreements to permit of a speedy re-commencement of civil aviation.

BELGIAN COMPLAINTS.

PARIS, January 19th. A Havas message says:—A number of Belgian private individuals have lodged formal complaints against the deposed Emperor before the Belgian Courts of Justice.

U.S. SHIPPING.

NEW YORK, January 19th. The Shipping Board announces that all American ships requisitioned for the war will be released, or tonnage compensation given.

RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, January 19th. The Ministry of Reconstruction publishes the report of the Committee on Financial Risks, appointed owing to the losses due to the fall in prices of raw material bought at war-time prices, might hinder the full score of production.

The Committee recommends a temporary reduction of excess profits duty to 55 per cent. for 1918, or deferring the payment of part of that duty for five years.

COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, January 19th. The Cotton Control Board has announced that no increase in the number of spindles and looms running can be permitted at present, but the Board is endeavouring to secure the speedy release from the Army of men whose services will be necessary when the running of additional machinery is possible.

FOREIGN GOODS.

LONDON, January 19th. An influential deputation from the National Union of Manufacturers urged Sir Albert Stanley to immediately reimpose, and strictly enforce, restrictions on the importation of foreign goods which have been lifted for three months.

It is understood that Sir A. Stanley undertakes to comply with the request on the termination of the above-mentioned three months, and may even extend the list to which restrictions are applied.

ESTHONIA.

BROOKLYN, January 19th. An Estonian communiqué states:—We occupied the town of Dorpat, which the enemy evacuated.

BROOKLYN, January 19th. Telegrams from Petrograd report growing opposition to the Bolshevik régime. A violent protest is occurring in the interior of Russia against the Bolshevik Government, who are exercising tyrannical dictatorship, while the employees of three of the largest manufacturing concerns in Russia struck for "an agreement with the bourgeoisie and an end to civil war."

LONDON, January 19th. The news is confirmed that the Siberians captured 20,000 Bolsheviks, 1,000 machine-guns and much material at Perm.

The Siberians reached the River Kama, but the Bolsheviks are advancing further north.

Five Bolshevik Armies, with German officers, are operating on this front.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 19th. The silver market is quiet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

U.S.A. PROHIBITS LIQUORS.

NEW YORK, January 19th. The Legislature of 35 States have ratified the prohibition amendment of the Federal Constitution submitted under the Federal Act of Congress. Only one more Legislature need ratify the amendment in order to make up the necessary three-fourths in the Union.

Under the amendment, prohibition begins within a year, but many think that the United States will go on a permanent "dry" basis on July 1st, when the measure mentioned on September 24th, 1918, will become effective.

LATER. Nebraska, the thirty-sixth State, has ratified the prohibition amendment.

WASHINGTON, January 19th. The church bells are ringing in some States in celebration of national prohibition, which will be an accomplished fact a year hence, the necessary three-fourths of the States having ratified the amendment to the Constitution to that effect.

Actually, prohibition becomes effective on July 1st, when the measure, which the President declares that the Army is demobilized.

The opinion is generally expressed that the President will not declare this until the Constitutional amendment becomes effective.

The amendment makes the manufacture, sale, exportation and importation of alcoholic beverages illegal throughout the United States.

Measures are already being taken fixing the penalties for infraction.

Leaders of Congress do not fear that the efforts of the liquor interests to have the definition of the State Legislatures declared illegal will be successful.

The Federal and State Governments will lose enormous revenues by this epoch making step.

FRENCH SHIPWRECK.

ROME, January 19th. The French steamer *Chaparral*, carrying 650 Greek, Serbian and Russian passengers from Marseilles, struck a mine off Messina and sank in four minutes.

It is feared that 500 passengers have been drowned.

The British steamer *Cynthea* rescued 150.

DEMOLITION.

LONDON, January 19th. Reuter's Agency learns that it is believed there are still over half a million Germans under arms on the West Front.

There has been no improvement in the handling over of military material.

We cannot yet remove troops from France, Caspia, in view of the necessity of preventing the Bolsheviks penetrating North Persia and Khorassan.

IRELAND.

LONDON, January 19th. A message has been received from Dublin to the effect that the Sinn Féiners are apparently determined upon forcing the pace and have assumed the title of the Irish Republican Party.

It was announced that a Constituent Assembly would be opening at the Mansion House on January 21st.

COSSACKS.

LONDON, January 19th. Reuter learns that the Hetman of the Don and Kuban Cossacks have agreed that General Denikin shall assume the supreme command of all Russian naval and military forces in South Russia.

THE ARMISTICE.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th. A telegram from Berlin states that the prolongation of the Armistice Treaty was signed on the afternoon of January 16th, at Treves, by Herr Erzberger.

LONDON, January 19th. The German Military Commander in the neutral zone has declared that he is unable to carry out the terms of the Armistice.

The Belgian Commander has ordered the removal of all arms from the zone.

(Continued on Page 10.)

A BRIGADIER'S ESCAPE.

A British brigadier-general, whose equal title to fame is that he is a well-known Russian international, was captured by the Germans during one of the last great battles and held for six hours. It is reported that the enemy allowed him to witness the Germans marching to the counter-attack and he decided that an able-bodied man and a brigadier ought not to be an unwounded prisoner. Moreover, his guard had not been too attentive. So he knocked down the two men who were guarding him, and bolted. Machine-guns and rifle bullets rattled after him in vain, but he was hard pressed. Looking round he saw a shell dump on fire, with shells exploding periodically, and after a hurried calculation, decided that, at the moment and in the circumstances, this shell dump in eruption was the safest place. What followed is thus told by one of Home papers.

His pursuers failed to follow him, and making his way through the dump, he escaped. He had eventually, however, to get through the German outpost line. Half a dozen times he crawled up to it, and half a dozen times, weary and disappointed, he failed to find any gap in the line. As he was about to give up the attempt a voice from his outpost line remarked to its neighbour, "That's a blighter, what up."

Others have heard equally good German news as an unhappy moment when it was far from welcome.

DO YOU COUGH?

Don't overlook the fine medicine of your throat in trying to cure the cough. The best remedy is a cough lozenge, which will soothe the throat and cure the cough. It is for sale by all chemists and druggists.

FOOTBALL.

A SMALL PROGRAMME.

Saturday's Football was of limited proportions and interest, two 2nd League matches, and a friendly match making up the programme.

St. Joseph's College consolidated their position at the head of the 2nd Division by heavily defeating the Navy Reserves, a team that earlier in the season was looked upon as a serious rival. There is now no serious opposition, St. Joseph's holding such a good lead.

South China Reserves won again, this time at the expense of the 87th Co. R.G.A. A couple of weeks ago the Chinese were 7th in the league table, today they are 4th. Their team contains some promising youngsters, and before many more Chinese New Year passes, we may see a Chinese team fighting for top places in both 1st and 2nd Divisions.

In a scrappy friendly, the Club, assisted by Townsend and Blumfield of the R.F.C., defeated Kowloon, Black, McGabbin, Chassela, and McFarish were absent from the Club ranks but they had no difficulty in winning.

Reports of the games, which were witnessed by smaller crowds than usual, follow.

ST. JOSEPH'S DEFEAT NAVY RES.

On the Navy ground, the College team made short work of the Navy second string, although short of several players through sickness. Helped by an early goal scored by Silva, a couple of minutes from the start, the College gave the Navy defence a gruelling. E. R. Hyndman seized an opportunity and netted the second goal before the Navy were able to get to close quarters with Souza in the College goal. Quinn and Rushbrook tried to reduce the deficit but the shooting was poor. In a good movement towards the Navy goal, E. R. Hyndman scored the third goal. Before halftime the Navy reduced the lead, Quinn scoring a good goal. Halftime.

St. Joseph's College, 3; Navy Reserves, 1.

The second half was more even and the Navy made strong efforts to bring the score level. However, in a break-away Silva beat the defence and scored with a shot that, first hit the post, then the goal.

Navy captain having no chance to save. This settled the Navy and although they tried hard, they had no chance of wiping out such a lead. There was no further scoring although Cox once had a chance but missed. Result: St. Joseph's College, 4; Navy Reserves, 1.

Referee, Mr. Dawhirst.

SOUTH CHINA RES. V. 87TH CO. R.G.A.

This game on the Club ground was full of excitement. The first goal was scored by the R.G.A., Phair doing the trick after a free kick against the Chinese. After many attempts the Chinese equalised, the score at the interval being one goal all.

In a well-contested second half, full of incidents, only one goal was scored, the Chinese obtaining this, following a determined rush by the forwards. There was plenty of time for an equaliser, but the Chinese kept the R.G.A. out and secured the two points. Result: South China Athletic Res., 2; 87th Co. R.G.A., 1.

Corpl. Townsend, R.E., was the referee.

LEAGUE TABLE.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.				
CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	F. A. PTS.
Navy	3	2	0	1 5 0 5
H.K.F.C.	4	2	1	1 5 3 5
R.E.	4	2	0	8 7 4
R.G.A.	3	1	2	0 4 7 2
S. China Ath.	4	0	2	0 5 2

HONGKONG LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION.				
CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	F. A. PTS.
H.K.F.C.	5	4	1	0 10 3 8
Navy	5	3	1	1 11 7
R.G.A.	4	1	2	3 6 4
S. China Ath.	5	0	3	2 12 2
R.E.	3	0	2	1 8 2

HONGKONG LEAGUE—2ND DIVISION.				
CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	F. A. PTS.
St. Joseph's	7	0	1	2 4 15 3
Navy Res.	9	2	2	33 5 12
Staff and Dpts.	7	3	1	11 5 9
S. China Ath. R.	8	3	2	11 13 8
87th Co.	8	3	0	12 15 6
Kowloon	6	2	2	7 9 6
87th Co.	9	2	1	6 28 5
83rd Co.	4	1	2	8 9 3
University	7	1	6	0 22 2

FRIENDLY MATCH.

H.K.F.C. V. KOWLOON.

There was never any doubt about the result of this friendly game on the Club ground. A minute from the kick-off Taylor scored for the Club, before Kowloon had realised their position. After White had put his forwards in possession, Stewart robbed Tatum of the ball, and again the Club were near the Kowloon goal. This scoring was followed by a series of attacks, which ended in the Kowloon team, and following some passing during which the "Admiral" ran like a steam train, there and everywhere to try to get the ball, Townsend scored another goal. Halftime.

Half-time: H.K.F.C. 3; Kowloon, 0.

With the Club forwards slackening in the second half, Kowloon indulged in efforts to defeat Roger in the Club

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Rev. Mr. Copley, moving a vote of thanks to Prof. Middleton Smith for his helpful remarks and for distributing the prizes, said they felt it was a very great thing to have so prominent a member of the educational world to do that for them and they highly appreciated the assurance as to the importance of character in education. It was a fact that could not be too often emphasised that education did not consist in amassing a certain number of facts, but in acquiring character.

Professor Middleton Smith responded with a few words, and after the National Anthem had been sung and cheers called for His Majesty the King, for Prof. Middleton Smith, the Bishop, teachers and visitors, the proceedings concluded.

THE PICTURE THEATRES.

THE CORONET THEATRE.

At the Coronet yesterday was the last performance of the Scottish picture, "The Daughter of MacGregor," a film with lovely scenery and a story that appeals especially to the hearts of the young people. It is a splendid film and we ladies. It is a splendid film and we ladies.

It is a splendid film and we ladies. It is a splendid film and we ladies.

THE HONGKONG THEATRE.

Good attendances were the rule during the week and at the Hongkong Theatre, the principal picture being "Kindling" with Charlotte Walker taking the part of Maggie Schultz in the cast. This picture was very successful in America and was well received here. This picture is showing again to-night and to-morrow and all picture lovers should see this film. A Gazette and a Comic picture are also in the programme.

There is a special matinee at this theatre this afternoon at 3.15, when the dramatic 5-part picture "The Golden Dream" will be shown. Other pictures for the matinee will be a comic "Home with the Milk," and another, comical by Max Linder.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

"The Count of Monte Cristo" second epoch, has been shown and the Victoria patrons are looking forward to the third. It is a lovely film, full of exciting incidents, yet entirely free of the absurd "blood and thunder" which is so unpopular now. The picture effect too is really to the eye and should be seen by all lovers of class pictures.

There is a good programme for to-night, Tuesday and Wednesday, the programme including "King Baggot" as the leading film, an American Gazette, and a Keystone comic, "Hogan out West." The Victoria also has a fine large orchestra.

NEW SHIPPING COMPANY.

HOME OFFICES IN HONGKONG.

The Admiral Line (Pacific Steamship Company) has opened offices in Hongkong, for the purpose of conducting a general trade in the Pacific business.

Mr. John Gorman, recently arrived from the United States, is general agent for the Orient, and is at present engaged in stabilizing the local office, and upon the completion of which he will go to Vladivostok to inspect the company's recently established office there.

The company's service consists of three vessels which have just been allotted to them by the U.S. Shipping Board, which will be augmented by several of their own boats. The "Yukon" and "Vladivostok" early in February, whence they will proceed to Hongkong, for despatch to the United States. The "Western Empire" will leave Seattle January 20, for Hongkong. These three ships are of from 8,000 to 9,000 tons.

Of the company's own vessels, the "Admiral Mayo," motor schooner, will arrive here early in February, the "W. F. Burrows" motor schooner, the middle of February from Shanghai, the "Admiral Goodrich" steamer, early in February, the "Admiral Wainwright" steamer, early in February. These boats will all be despatched on return trips to Seattle, which is the American terminal of the line. Manila will be a port of call, an office having been opened there last week.

ARMED CHINESE.

Chinese found in possession of arms are on the increase lately. Information was received by the British Military Authorities that a Chinese living in the A.S.O. quarters had a revolver. The man was arrested and given three months' imprisonment for possession of the weapon. The man was also fined \$100 for possession of the weapon.

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STRAIGHT AT IT.

There is no use of one "beating" around the bush. We might as well get it over with first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to the bottom. It is the highest quality of medicine. It is for sale by all chemists and druggists.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWO BANISHMENT CASES.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies) in the Supreme Court this morning, the Criminal Sessions for January was held when there were only two cases to be tried, both of which concerned Chinese who were indicted for returning from banishment.

The first man, Li Cha, pleaded guilty to having returned to the Colony on December 19, 1914, after having been banished for life on October 17, 1913. Replying to his Lordship, the Crown Solicitor, Mr. Wakeman, said the accused was arrested on December 19, 1914, with house breaking implements and an electric torch. The accused had been banished for four times, the first time was in 1908 when he was convicted of larceny and banished for five years. He returned in 1909 and was again banished for five years, a returning once more in 1914, when he was banished for life. He was again seen in the Colony in 1914 and sent away for life and was not seen again until the 19th of last month.

As to the second case, the accused, who had been banished for life on October 17, 1913, was also indicted for returning from banishment. He was arrested on December 19, 1914, with house breaking implements and an electric torch. The accused had been banished for four times, the first time was in 1908 when he was convicted of larceny and banished for five years. He returned in 1909 and was again banished for five years, a returning once more in 1914, when he was banished for life. He was again seen in the Colony in 1914 and sent away for life and was not seen again until the 19th of last month.

THE RENEWED ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Jan. 17. An Amsterdam message from Berlin says the renewed armistice terms provide that Germany delivers 8,000 agricultural machines of various kinds by Feb. 17, and for the punishment of those guilty of illegal treatment of war prisoners in Germany. As a guarantee, the Germans reserve the right of occupying the sector of the fortress of Strassburg formed by the fortifications on the right of the Rhine, with the strip of territory between five and ten kilometres in front of the fortifications.

A Committee charged with the repatriation of Russian prisoners from Germany will sit at Berlin.

German merchantships are being taken over in order to assure the supply of foodstuffs to Germany and the rest of Europe. This arrangement is without prejudice to the final disposal of the vessels.

The repatriation of all the material removed from France and Belgium stipulated for in the text now published. Paris reports that an announcement has been issued to the effect that the renewed armistice provides for the surrender of all submarines ready to proceed to sea, the destruction of all submarines under construction, also a clause placing the German merchant fleet at the Allies' disposal.

A GERMAN PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 17. Herr Erzberger has complained that peace is being delayed; that all economic movement between Germany and the occupied strip of Germany is destroyed; that the measures taken in Alsace Lorraine showed the French aimed at anticipating the decision of the Peace Conference by annexing those provinces without consulting the people; and that the blockade was worsening the conditions in Germany, with the possible consequence of a world revolution.

ITALY.

LONDON, Jan. 18. The personnel of the reconstituted Italian Cabinet indicates that Italy is not disposed to negotiate regarding the Jugoslav claims. Signor Orlando remains Premier and Baron Sonnino Foreign Minister.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON TO BE REVIVED.

LONDON, Jan. 19. The "Sunday Express" states that the Government intends to revive the British Mediterranean squadron, sending thither a particularly strong squadron. It declares that orders have been given for the first battle squadron to prepare for two years foreign service. The squadron will include the "Iron Duke," "Benbow," "Marlborough," "Superior of India," and the "Canada." A light cruiser with two flotillas of destroyers will accompany it, and the base will be Malta as hitherto.

ANOTHER C.B.E.

LONDON, Jan. 19. On Jan. 18 it was given the grant of the commandeur of the British Empire, for service in the war, to Mr. T.J. Bourne, the War Office representative in China.

ROYAL BEHEAVEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 20. The King's youngest son, Prince John Charles Francis, died yesterday night, aged 18 years.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 20. The silver market is steady.

FRENCH SHIPWRECK.

450 LIVES LOST.

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TURKS SURRENDER.

LONDON, Jan. 17. Cairo reports that Fakhri Pasha, commanding the Turks at Medina, has surrendered to Emir Ali, the son of King Hussein.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Jan. 18. The well known American artist, Henry Duves, is dead.

LONDON, Jan. 19. Lord Michelham died on January 8, aged 83.

TEA STOCKS.

LONDON, Jan. 19. A million pounds of tea being exported daily are expected to-day. It is estimated that the minimum limit fixed by the Food Ministry for the auction compared with the net prices received by the Government is 2 per cent. sold in the United Kingdom. It is pointed out that the value of the stock in the United Kingdom, which were 144,074,000 pounds at the end of December, may be an obstacle to the early abandonment of the Government system, since the supplies must be carefully liquidated in order to cover expenses.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with indigestion, flatulence or constipation, they will do you good. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

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(Continued from Page 1.)

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LONDON, Jan. 18. The well known American artist, Henry Duves, is dead.

LONDON, Jan. 19. Lord Michelham died on January 8, aged 83.

TEA STOCKS.

LONDON, Jan. 19. A million pounds of tea being exported daily are expected to-day. It is estimated that the minimum limit fixed by the Food Ministry for the auction compared with the net prices received by the Government is 2 per cent. sold in the United Kingdom. It is pointed out that the value of the stock in the United Kingdom, which were 144,074,000 pounds at the end of December, may be an obstacle to the early abandonment of the Government system, since the supplies must be carefully liquidated in order to cover expenses.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with indigestion, flatulence or constipation, they will do you good. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SITUATION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, January 18. The "Morning Post" correspondent in Paris on January 16 says that the feeding of Germany and the question of indemnity are the two points where there is any difference of opinion among the plenipotentiaries. An agreement will probably be reached as regards the first, but the second presents greater difficulties. Earlier differences regarding the freedom of the seas have now disappeared.

Correspondents state that Berlin was thrown into a state of nervous tension by the killing of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, similar to the tension on the eve of the Bolshevik rising. The people generally fear Spartacist reprisals, as acts which will undoubtedly embolden the Government.

An Amsterdam message from Bremen says martial law was proclaimed there. A Berlin official message says the Polish National Council at Paris has informed the Government it has taken over the administration of the province of Posen in order to maintain order.

Amsterdam reports that an investigation has been begun to discover whether the officers commanding Liebknecht and Luxemburg's escorts fulfilled their duty. The officers commanding Luxemburg's escort has been temporarily suspended, because he is not sufficiently protect her against the mob.

The official story of the death of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg only arrived from Amsterdam to-day. It states that the crowd broke up the escort and poured in upon Luxemburg, who was placed in a car in an unoccupied station. The mob subsequently stopped the car, and a man shot her. Others seized the body and disappeared with it in the darkness.

FOCH INTERVIEWED.

LONDON

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

(Continued from Page 3.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

NOT TO BE PUBLIC.

PARIS, January 19th. The Peace Conference has decided that, beyond the official communiqué, the newspapers shall no longer be authorized to publish any information regarding the work of the Conference—while the plenipotentiaries will promise not to reveal anything of the discussions.

It is reported that from Paris, that strong journalist, coupled with demands for modification. There are 1,000 journalists in Paris for the Conference, 300 of whom are Americans.

This manner of veiling the Conference is strongly disapproved by most of the morning papers, but the Times correspondent at Paris states that, although he is unable to elucidate the situation, he does not think the Press will be left entirely without official guidance.

He understands that, in addition to the communiqué, more detailed reports will be issued the day following each sitting.

SECRET DIPLOMACY STILL A TOPIC.

PARIS, January 19th. The draconian decision of the Peace Conference, that no news will be published of the Conference except in the form of communiqué, will be difficult to maintain, because it will deprive journalists of writing on many innocuous subjects. Apparently, we are to have the exact of secret diplomacy.

Of course, what is patent to everybody is that there will be acute differences at the Conference even among the five great Powers, and the latter fear, perhaps with reason, that keen public discussion of these differences will not help them to keep the Peace at arm's length and the public in ignorance.

LONDON, January 19th. The Press Bureau states:—A telegram from Paris states that President Wilson, the Prime Ministers, and the Foreign Secretaries of the Allied and Associated Governments met this afternoon for interchange of views concerning future methods.

PRESS ATTEMPT TO SUBMIT A COMPROMISE.

PARIS, January 19th. Owing to representations and the press by British and American journalists, the Peace Conference has decided to limit the information to be supplied to the Press to communiqué, and binding the plenipotentiaries to secrecy.

The Conference has, moreover, invited the Associated Journalists to formulate proposals to secure publicity for the proceedings of the Conference.

A committee of Associated Journalists has been formed and given plenary powers to submit proposals to the Conference.

The Committee is sitting on January 19th. The British Journalists' Delegation comprises the representatives of Reuter, the Times and the Daily Chronicle.

ABOMINABLE LIES.

PARIS, January 19th. In the Chamber, Mr. Clemenceau, replying to interpellations, said that the Conference was planning to publish the communiqué in a complete and complete form.

He stated that President Wilson had announced:—What abominable lies are being published! The New York Tribune had published that he would withdraw from the Conference and leave France himself, if some of his demands were not conceded.

The Conference favoured publicity, but deemed it desirable to keep some matters secret, in order to prevent the Press from being misled.

Mr. Clemenceau stated that, since, who so effectively participated in the war, will be represented by two Delegates instead of one as anticipated.

Certain nations who have been allotted two Delegates intend to protest at the plenary sitting on January 19th against an under-representation.

LABOUR'S VOICE.

LONDON, January 19th. Mr. G. N. Barnes has gone to the Peace Conference at the special invitation of Mr. Lloyd George. Interviewed, he said he would voice the feelings of British Labour at Paris.

He had advocated that some authority be established, responsible, after the Peace Conference, to the League of Nations, for industrial questions, with the view to promoting humane conditions for labour all over the world.

PARIS, January 19th. A Russian message says:—Mr. Sazonov, Russian ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed to represent the Russian Government at the Conference, has reached Paris.

A suggestion has been made that the Russian delegation should be composed of a person representing certain detached Governments in Russia. Another suggestion is that an inter-Allied Committee should be appointed to handle all matters relating to Russia and the interests of Western Russia.

LONDON, January 19th. It was reported from Paris yesterday that Britain has requested Mr. W. M. Hughes to take charge of the indemnity question for the British Empire.

NEW HOME SECRETARY.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, January 19th. It is now stated that Mr. E. Shortt, Irish Secretary in the last Ministry, will be Home Secretary, and not Sir James Greenwell as it was erroneously stated.

BRITISH MINERS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, January 19th. The British Miners' Federation Conference decided 50,000 against 2,000 to demand a 20 per cent advance wages, and that the war advances be continued.

The minority thought that the demand did not go far enough.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

BOLSHEVISM.

A HORRID SYMPTOM.

LONDON, January 19th. Major-General Doole, the Allied Commander on the North Russian front, in a message dated January 18th, states that evidence shows that the Bolsheviki are for the nationalisation of women has been put into force and Commissaries of "Free Love" have been established in several towns.

Respectable women have been flogged for not yielding.

The following is a translation by The New Europe of a decree issued by the Bolsheviki of Vladimir and published in the official Soviet organ, Izvestiya.

A girl having reached her eighteenth year is to be announced as the property of the State. Any girl having reached her eighteenth year and not having married, is obliged, subject to the most severe penalty, to register at the Bureau of Free Love in the Commissariat of Surveillance.

Having registered at the Bureau of Free Love, she has the right to choose from among men between the ages of nineteen and fifty a cohabitant husband.

The right to choose from a number of girls who have reached their eighteenth year is given also to men.

The opportunity to choose a husband or wife is to be presented once a month.

The Bureau of Love is autonomous. It is to be composed of the aged, nineteen and fifty have the right to choose from among the registered women even without the consent of the latter, in the interests of the State.

Children who are the issue of these unions are to become the property of the State.

GERMAN SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th. A telegram from Berlin, dated January 19th, states that the Government is strongly garrisoning Berlin and is installing the most modern appliances of war.

A telegram from Berlin, bearing yesterday's date, states that the Government troops have thoroughly cleared out the Spartacists from the Moabit Quarter.

A large number of Spartacists have been taken prisoner and considerable arms captured, after slight resistance.

The city was generally calm last night.

COPENHAGEN, January 19th. A telegram from the Wolff Bureau states that it is persistently reported in Berlin that Herr Liebknecht who was arrested during the night, and manacled, attempts to escape while being conveyed across the Elbe river.

The reports have not yet been officially confirmed.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th. An official statement confirming the death of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg states that they were arrested in a Berlin suburb.

After a brief examination before the local Staff Headquarters, Herr Liebknecht, who was suffering from a heart ailment, was taken to Moabit Prison, was violently struck by an unknown member of the assembled crowd.

The automobile quickly drove off in order to protect Herr Liebknecht from further molestation, but owing to the great speed of the car, it broke down in the Tiergarten. Then, whilst proceeding to the prison on foot, Herr Liebknecht, notwithstanding previous warnings, attempted to escape after stabbing one of the escort on the hand.

He disregarded the repeated calls to stop, whereupon the soldiers fired, killing him.

LONDON, January 19th. Apart from the deaths of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg there are clear indications that the German Government and people are determined to end the Spartacist movement, so that the National Assembly elections can be held undisturbed and peace finally attained.

The Government are now making a great display of force in Berlin, where they have a large number of troops with heavy guns, field-guns, armoured cars, tanks, flame-throwers, also storm-troops with machine-guns.

The Commander-in-Chief, Herr Noske, has issued a proclamation declaring that the troops will protect personal freedom, property, the freedom of the Press, and that there will be unimpeded voting for the National Assembly. Opponents will be dispersed.

The strong action of the Government had a reassuring effect on the population.

LONDON, January 19th. It was reported from the Hague on January 19th that Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxemburg arrived on the frontier.

They are at present not permitted to take refuge in Holland owing to not having passports, and a decision has been reached that an inter-Allied Committee should be appointed to handle all matters relating to Russia and the interests of Western Russia.

A telegram from Dusseldorf, dated January 19th, states that sharp fighting occurred at big demonstrations of protest against Spartacist terrorism. Over 40 have so far been killed.

Two thousand armed Spartacists have captured and fortified a number of large buildings, and are terrorising the population.

AMSTERDAM, January 19th. A telegram from Essen states that the Soviet have taken over control of the coal-mines.

THE RHEINISCHE WESTFALEN Zeitung states that the crews of all German mine-sweepers have struck, demanding higher pay.

AVIATION.

LONDON, January 19th. The Press Bureau states:—The Handley-Page machine from England has arrived in India.

PARIS TO LONDON SERVICE.

A HAVAS message says:—The brothers Farman announce that the official trials of the first aeroplane to be used on the service between Paris and London take place next Versailles on Saturday next. The first machine for London leaves on January 28th.

NOTICES.

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REASONABLE PRICES.

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BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pestonji	11.1	4	21	5
James	11	0	30	4

KOWLOON.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. M. Goodall, c. Thomson, b. Bird	11	1	1	1
J. E. Mead, b. Ling	11	1	1	1
T. Blackburn, b. Ling	11	1	1	1
C. F. James, b. Ling	11	1	1	1
C. J. Stapleton, b. Ling	11	1	1	1
K. R. Macaskill, b. Ling	11	1	1	1
H. E. Taylor, b. Edmonds	11	1	1	1
J. F. Robinson, not out	11	1	1	1
R. Pestonji, b. Lambie	11	1	1	1
H. E. Overly, c. Bird, b. Lambie	11	1	1	1
E. J. Edwards, b. Lambie	11	1	1	1
Extras	11	1	1	1
Total	11	1	1	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	11	0	57	1
Seyern	11	0	11	0
Ling	11	0	18	0
Edmonds	11	0	18	1
Lambie	11	0	18	3

R.G.A. WIN FROM C.R.C.

On the C.R.C. ground, the home team were unable to make many runs, owing to the bowling of the R.G.A., for whom Peirce and Graham bowled unchanged, taking wickets cheaply. The first wicket put up 18, and then began to fall frequently, 2 for 20, the third and fourth fell at 31, while the 7th, 8th and 9th fell at 57, the last wicket putting on 10, making the innings 67. Un Hew Fan was the only batsman to stand against the bowling, going in at the fall of the first wicket and being undefeated at the close, with top score of the match, 29.

KOWLOON DEFEAT CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service batted first in this match, and made a very good score of 30, and being such a good bowling and fielding side, they were able to dismiss their opponents for less, the Navy totalling 68 only.

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CIVIL SERVICE.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. E. Wood, b. James	10	1	1	1
B. W. Bradbury, b. James	10	1	1	1
F. T. Lambie, b. James	10	1	1	1
F. Syme-Thomson, b. James	10	1	1	1
R. E. O. Bird, b. P. Pestonji	10	1	1	1
H. E. Strange, b. P. Pestonji	10	1	1	1
W. H. Edmonds, b. P. Pestonji	10	1	1	1
O. Sars, b. P. Pestonji	10	1	1	1
E. Ling, b. P. Pestonji	10	1	1	1
E. C. Severn, not out	10	1	1	1
Extras	10	1	1	1
Total	10	1	1	1

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YOU PROBABLY READ BOOKS.

YOU CERTAINLY USE STATIONERY.

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C.R.C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ng See Kwong, c. and b. Baines	8	1	1	1
Yew Man Tsun, run out	8	1	1	1
Un Hew Fan, not out	8	1	1	1
G. Lee, b. Graham	8	1	1	1
Shui Man Ping, b. Graham	8	1	1	1
H. Ching, c. Torry, b. Baines	8	1	1	1
Wei Lei San, c. Graham, b. Baines	8	1	1	1
J. Wong, c. Baines, b. Graham	8	1	1	1
Chew Yai Cheong, b. Graham	8	1	1	1
Wong Po Keung, b. Graham	8	1	1	1
Wong Kwok Kwong, b. Graham	8	1	1	1
Extras	8	1	1	1
Total	8	1	1	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	8	1	1	1
Graham	8	1	1	1

C.R.C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Perkins, c. Wei Lei San b. Yew	0	1	1	1
Man Tsun	0	1	1	1
Corpl. Mann, b. w. Un Hew Fan	0	1	1	1
Corpl. Shui Man, b. Wei Lei San	0	1	1	1
Yew Man Tsun, b. Wei Lei San	0	1	1	1
Sergt. Graham, b. Un Hew Fan	0	1	1	1
Sergt. Alborna, c. Wong b. Yew Man	0	1	1	1
Tsun	0	1	1	1
Sergt. Drummond, c. Ching b. Un Hew	0	1	1	1
Lieut. Suttherland, c. Ching b. Ng See	0	1	1	1
Kwong	0	1	1	1
Lieut. Torr, c. Wei Lei San c. Ng See	0	1	1	1
Kwong	0	1	1	1
Corpl. Baines, c. Wong, b. Ng See Kwong	0	1	1	1
C.O. M.S. Talfourd, c. Wei Lei San	0	1	1	1
Ng See Kwong	0	1	1	1
Lieut. Coleman, not out	0	1	1	1
Extras	0	1	1	1
Total	0	1	1	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Yew Man Tsun	15	6	27	3
Un Hew Fan	11	9	15	0
Ng See Kwong	5	0	16	4

NAVY LOSE TO CRAIGENGOWER.

Craigengower won again on Saturday, notwithstanding that their own innings only realised 51 runs. Bating first, Craigengower team made a poor start, Ramjahn and Ford being sent back to the pavilion without scoring. Bata and Thompson improved matters, and then Areal and Abbas prevented a rout. Goldenberg going in last scored 13 and no doubt had much to do with his team winning by scoring much needed runs.

With only 82 to get to win, the Navy made a good beginning, over half the runs required being scored for the loss of four wickets, but the last three men did not score a run between them, the Navy having a very long tail. Ford caught one and stumped two, doing well.

Scores:—

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bata, c. Robinson, b. Kennett	9	1	1	1
Ramjahn, run out	9	1	1	1
Ford, c. Bernard, b. Kennett	9	1	1	1
Thompson, b. Kennett	9	1	1	1
Areal, c. Bernard, b. Kennett	9	1	1	1
Abbas, b. Hack	9	1	1	1
Lammert, b. Kennett	9	1	1	1
Omar, b. Kennett	9	1	1	1
Kaw, c. Bernard, b. Hack	9	1	1	1
Hall, not out	9	1	1	1
Goldenberg, c. Bernard b. Kennett	9	1	1	1
Extras	9	1	1	1
Total	9	1	1	1

THE LEAGUE MATCHES.

The positions of the teams in the league underwent no material change as the result of the matches on Saturday.

Kowloon going up into third position in place of Civil Service whom they defeated. Craigengower head the League as the result of the R.G.A. being deprived of two points for playing over time in their match with the Navy six weeks ago. As the R.G.A. are two matches in hand and only two points behind they still have an opportunity of taking the lead, but they had better get those runs and study them. Other teams with a chance of winning the league would be well advised to do the same. It might save a lot of trouble later on.

At Kowloon the Civil Service went under, they made the usual score of 30 and being such a good bowling and fielding side they were able to dismiss their opponents for less, the Navy totalling 68 only.

The best batting performance in the league on Saturday was the innings of Un Hew Fan, who scored 29, the best bowling being done by L. E. Lammert with 5 wickets for 13 runs, another fine performance being Kennett for the Navy, 7 for 27 runs.

KOWLOON DEFEAT CIVIL SERVICE.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

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